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Application No.: 09/911,626 Docket No.: K1625.0002/P002-A

### REMARKS

Claims 10-29 are pending in the application and have been rejected. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks.

Claims 10-12, 14, and 17-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,839,902 (Wood). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection and requests reconsideration because nothing in Wood discloses (or renders obvious) the novel method and article of manufacture recited in the rejected claims.

In particular, nothing in <u>Wood</u> discloses the unique "method of conducting an <u>interview</u> of at least one respondent," as particularly defined in, for example, claim 10. As recited in claim 10, the method includes the steps of "presenting at least one <u>interview</u> question to a respondent; . . . and receiving an indication of a location-input from the respondent in response to the at least one <u>interview</u> question presented" (emphasis added).

As described in the Applicant's specification, Applicant's claimed invention is particularly directed to solving some of the many problems encountered in conducting interviews or surveys where responses to questions involve identification of location (e.g., address). Specification at 1:13-2:13. As stated in the specification, such responses to location-based questions in an interview are often inaccurate and have a high non-response rate. Specification at 1:13-15. The causes of these problems include the lack of knowledge by the respondents of the precise address that is responsive to the question and the high likelihood of error and misspelling of the address in providing the response. Specification at 1:15-20; and 2:7-13.

Applicant's invention as recited in claim 10, for example, provides a method of conducting an interview that overcomes these many problems by "presenting at least one interview question to a respondent," "presenting a map," and "receiving an indication of a location-input from the respondent," with this unique method, the respondent is able to input the responsive location accurately without regard to their knowledge of the precise

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address or spelling thereof. As a result, a higher incidence of response (i.e., having a lower the non-response rate) can be achieved.

Nothing in <u>Wood</u> discloses or even suggests the method of conducting an interview of claim 10. On the contrary, <u>Wood</u> is merely directed to a toy that can be used as a teaching device. The toy, shown in Fig. 1, is directed to assisting children to "learn names of various objects, facts, and geography by audible repetition accompanied by visualization of the object and map." <u>Wood</u> at 1:10-12. In operation, the toy teaching device 10 uses card reader 40 to read object card 42 (Fig. 2) and produce an audio signal representing a question or statement associated with the object on the card 42. 4:24-31. The toy device 10 then waits for either a true or false button (20, 21) to be selected by the child. <u>Id.</u> After one of the buttons 20, 21 is selected, "the processor 26 compares this selection to the correct selection stored in its memory. If the selection is correct, the processor 26 causes the speaker 29 to produce a signal representing an affirmative acknowledgement." 4:33-37. <u>See also</u> 5:21-37. In responding to the specific questions presented using question button 21, the user is limited to providing "true" or "false" responses using buttons 20, 21. 4:24-41.

If, however, button 22 is selected by the child, an audio signal associated with the card 42, such as the sound made by a lion or other object depicted on the card, is provided, together with a prompt requesting the child to select one of the predetermined geographic locations 16 presented on map 14. Once one of the geographic locations (referred to as "indicium 16") is selected, "the processor 26 compares the geographic location represented by the indicium 16 to the correct geographic location stored in its memory. If the selected geographic location is correct, the processor 26 causes the speaker 29 to produce a signal representing an affirmative acknowledgement." 4:3-9. See also 4:56 through 5:5.

As can easily be seen, nothing in <u>Wood</u> discloses (or suggests) that the child teaching device can be used to conduct an "interview," as specifically recited in Applicant's claim 10. The plain and ordinary meaning of the term "interview" is: "a meeting at which

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information is obtained (as by a reporter, television commentator, or pollster) from a person." Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition (1996) (attached as Exhibit A). Nothing in Applicant's specification is inconsistent with this plain and ordinary meaning. As properly construed therefore the term "interview" presupposes that the questions presented are intended to obtain or receive information which is <u>not</u> predefined, predetermined, or previously known by the person or entity conducting the "interview." If the location responsive to the question presented was <u>already</u> known by the person conducting the interview, there would be <u>no</u> need for the method provided by Applicant's invention. Indeed, none of the foregoing problems in the art dealing with surveys or interviews would arise because the answers (e.g., precise address) would <u>already</u> be known.

Thus, the mere disclosure by <u>Wood</u> of a system in which questions are presented (i.e., using button 21) that prompt a child to compare its knowledge of the subject matter with the <u>predetermined</u> and stored correct selection does <u>not</u> show that the teaching device is intended for use in a method of conducting an interview, as required in Applicant's claim 10. For this reason alone, the rejection of claim 10 is in error and should be withdrawn.

In addition, Applicant notes that the questions presented by "QUESTION" button 21 (Fig. 4: 24-41) do not seek "location-input" from the respondent in response questions presented, as claimed. Instead, the questions presented by button 21 seek selection of "TRUE button 20 or the FALSE button 21." 4:30-32. For at least this additional reason, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 10.

As claims 11, 12 and 14 depend on claim 10, and thus incorporate all of the novel features discussed above, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of claims 11, 12 and 14 should also be reconsidered and withdrawn for the same reasons given above with respect to claim 10.

Claims 17-19 are directed to an article of manufacture "for use in conducting an interview and providing accurate location responses to interview questions." As noted

above, nothing in <u>Wood</u> discloses (or renders obvious) a system that can be used for conducting an interview. Accordingly, Applicant's invention as recited in claims 17-19 directed to an article of manufacture, for use in <u>conducting an interview</u> is novel (and unobvious) over <u>Wood</u>. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 17-19 for the same reasons given above with respect to claims 10-12 and 14.

Claim 13 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Wood and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,638,523 (Mullet et al.). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection and requests reconsideration in view of the following.

Wood is relied upon in the Office Action for the same disclosure as in the rejection of claims 10-12, 14 and 17-19, as discussed above. The Office Action admits that Wood "fail[s] to show the receiving, as the input region, a proximate area having a circular shape surrounding a point on the map presented as recited in claim 13." Office Action at 4. The Office Action merely relies on Mullet et al. to supply this missing teaching. The Office Action, however, does not rely on Mullet et al. to cure the deficiencies of Wood as noted above with respect to claims 10-12, 14 and 17-19. As nothing in Mullet et al. teaches the modification of Wood to be used for conducting an "interview," as required in claim 13, neither Wood nor Mullet et al., taken alone or in combination, would have rendered obvious the invention as recited in Applicant's claim 13. Applicant respectfully requests therefore that the rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 15, 16, 20-25 and 27-28 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Wood and further in view of the article Drummond, "Address Matching, GIS Technology for Mapping Human Activity Patterns," American Planning Association, Journal of the American Planning Association (Spring 1995), pp. 240-251 (Drummond). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection and requests reconsideration in view of the following.

In making these rejections, the Office Action again fails to recognize that Wood does not and cannot be used to conduct an "interview," as required in Applicant's claimed invention. Here, claims 15 and 16 depend (indirectly) from claim 10 and claims 20-22 depend from claim 17. As noted above, claims 10 and 17 are both directed to conducting an "interview." Similarly, claims 23-25, 27 and 28 are all directed to "a system for providing accurate responses to location questions posed during the administration of a computer assisted self interview." The Office Action admits that Wood "fail[s] to show a latitude/longitude determination and proximate area detection as recited in the claims.

The Office Action relies on <u>Drummond</u> for its teaching of "latitude and longitude of the location-input . . . as in claim 15, [and] proximate area based on the indication of the location-input received . . . as in claims 16 and 20.

Nothing in <u>Drummond</u> is (nor can be) relied upon to cure the deficiencies of <u>Wood</u> as discussed above with respect to claims 10-12, 14 and 17-19. As nothing in <u>Wood</u> or <u>Drummond</u>, taken alone or in combination, teaches or suggests the modification of the toy interactive teaching device of <u>Wood</u> to be used in conducting an interview, as required in claims 15, 16, 20-25, 27 and 28, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejections are in error and should be withdrawn.

Claim 26 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Wood and Drummond, and further in view of Mullet et al. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection and requests reconsideration because nothing in Mullet et al. overcomes the deficiencies of Wood and Drummond, as discussed above.

The Office Action relies on <u>Mullet et al.</u> for its teaching of "an interactive location geocoding system similar to that of <u>Wood</u> and <u>Drummond</u>. In addition, <u>Mullet et al.</u> further teaches highlighting, as the input region, a proximate area on the map presented [citation omitted]." Office Action at 8.

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As previously discussed, <u>Mullet et al.</u> is not (and cannot) be relied upon to cure the deficiencies of <u>Wood</u> and <u>Drummond</u> with respect to independent claim 23. As claim 26 depends from claim 23, and thus, incorporates all of the novel and unobvious features thereof, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of claim 26 is also in error and should be withdrawn for the same reasons given above with respect to claim 23.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 10-29, and asks that the application be passed to issue at the earliest convenience.

Applicant hereby petitions for any additional extension of time which may be necessary to have this Amendment considered. Applicant hereby authorizes the Commissioner to debit our Account No. 04-1073 (under Order No. K1625.0002/P002-A) for any fees deemed necessary for that purpose.

Dated: September 7, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. - 10th ed.

p.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 1996

423—dc20

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EXPLANATION aparticular adaptation of adjoint of the state of the stat

o-tor, -po-\ n (14c) 1: one that interpret: a corally for parties conversing in different by a plains or expounds 2 a: a machine that it he symbols recorded in them by perforation a that translates an instruction into machine before going to the next instruction arbitrary and it is the property of the

distance)
adj (1888): of, involving, or designed for in-ter-ra-cial-ly \-sho-le\ adv rt of INTER

e at REIGN] (1590) 1: the time during which the successive reigns or regimes 2: a pend. al functions of government or control are sin

are tas a continuous series i-lativ w (1888): to bring into mutual relation relationship — in-ter-re-la-tion \-la-shalla

p \-,ship\ n \ adj (1827) : having a mutual or reciproci -ed-ly adv — in-ter-re-lat-ed-ness n

on point) (1967): a punctuation mark ? do end of an exclamatory rhetorical question

end of an exclamatory rhetorical question gail v = gat-ed; gat-ing [L interrogatus p, + rogare to ask — more at RIGHT] (15c) 1: h ystematically 2: to give or send out a signal computer) for triggering an appropriate p in-ter-ro-ga-tee \-1cr-o-(p\overline{a}^-)(\vec{k}) n — in-ter-ro-ga-tion-al \-shnal, -\overline{a}\_0

ca. 1864): QUESTION MARK
-'rä-ga-tiv\ adj (15c)

1 a: used in a question force of a question
2: INQUISITIVE, QUESTION
-1y adv

1: a word (as who, what, which) or a particle

I: a word (as who, what, which) or a parisk ing questions 2: QUESTION 1a 3-,gâ-tər\ n (1751) 1: one that interrogate and receiver for sending out a signal that tripor receiving and displaying the reply ta-raga-tor-ê, -tor-\ n, pl -ries (1533); a uiry: esp: a written question required to be no fa court

5): INTERROGATIVE

FA n (1919) one who is intercented.

5): INTERROGATIVE (EV. n. (1919): one who is interrogated to the [ME, fr. L. interruptus, pp. of interrumper, reak — more at REAVE] vt (15c) 1: to stop a 2: to break the uniformity or continuity of n action; esp: to break in with questions a is speaking — in-ter-rupt-lible \-'rap-ta-ba\\-'rap-shan\ n — in-ter-rup-tive \-'rap-tin\

in-to-1 n (1957): a feature of a computer on of a program to be interrupted in order to perations; also: the interruption itself:
:r-rup-tor \in-ta-'rap-tar\ n (ca. 1512): cor
levice for interrupting an electric current usa.

ər-skə-las-tik\ adj (1879): existing or carrid (thletics)

A adv or adj [L] (1845) : among or between

vb IL intersectus, pp. of intersecare, fr. inter-SAW] w (1615): to pierce or divide by passing so wi 1: to meet and cross at a point?
a: OVERLAP

ek-shon, esp in sense the act or process of or area where two ets) intersect 3 a common to two or if points common to the original between the oper-ersection of two or

vos\ adj (1946)

sor-vos\ adj (1946)
relating to two or
es (~ rivalry)
s-shon\ n (1932): a a intersection 3s
ademic sessions or
for brief concentrated courses
n [ISV] (1910): an intersexual individual
ek-sho-wol, shwol, shol\ adj [ISV] (ca. 1866
ex (~ hostility) 2: intermediate in semi
ical male and a typical female — intersexeical male and a typical female — intersexe--tē\ n — in-ter-sex-u-al-ly \-'sek-shə-wə-k

ās\ n (15c): an intervening space: INTERVAL ās\ vt (1685): to occupy or fill the space by

-spi-'si-fik\ also in-ter-spe-cies \-'spē-()shōting, occurring, or arising between species \"

intersperse \(\text{in-tor-spors\}\) vt -spersed; -spers-ing [L interspersus interspersed, fr. inter- + sparsus, pp. of sparsere to scatter — more at interspersed; 1: to place something at intervals in or among 2: to

interspersed, fr. inter-+ sparsal y spersed; -sperseling [L. interspersus interversed, fr. inter-+ sparsus, pp. of spargere to scatter — more at interspersed; 1566) 1: to place something at intervals in or among 2: to sparse to interverse among other things (interspersing drawings throughout text)—in-ter-spersion)—'spor-shon; -shon\n out the text)—in-ter-spersion)—'spor-shon; -shon\n out the text)—in-ter-spersion)—'spor-shon; -shon\n out the text)—in-ter-spersion)—'spor-shon; -shon\n out the text)—in-ter-stad-de-ol\n of ISV inter-+ NL stadium stage, inter-stad-dial \( \text{in-tor-stad-de-ol\n} \) n [ISV inter-+ NL stadium stage, inter-stad-dial \( \text{in-tor-stad-de-ol\n} \) n [ISV inter-+ NL stadium stage, inter-stad-dial \( \text{in-tor-stad-de-ol\n} \) of the U.S. (~ commerce) inter-stade \( \text{in-tor-stad-th} \) of the U.S. (~ commerce) inter-stade \( \text{in-tor-stad-th} \) of the U.S. (~ commerce) inter-stade \( \text{in-tor-stad-stad-n} \) of the U.S. (~ commerce) inter-stad-lar\( \text{-stad-ol\n} \) of the Milky Way galaxy inter-ster-sile\( \text{-ster-ol\n} \) of the Hilky Way galaxy inter-ster-sile\( \text{-ster-ol\n} \) of the Hilky Way galaxy inter-ster-sile\( \text{-ster-ol\n} \) on the star-ster-stad \( \text{-ster-ol\n} \) on the ster-ster-stad \( \text{-ster-ol\n} \) on the star-ster-stad \( \text{-ster-ol\n} \) on the star-stad

in-ter-twine-ment \-mont\'n

inter-twist \-'twist\ vb (ca. 1659) : INTERTWINE — in-ter-twist \'in-

interval \in-ter-vel\ n [ME intervalle, fr. MF; fr. L intervallum space

interval (in-tor-val) n [ME intervalle, fr. MF; fr. L intervallum space between ramparts, interval; fr. inter- + wallum rampart; more at wall] (14c) 1 a: a space of time between events or states b Brit intermension 2 a; a space of time between events or states b: difference in pitch between tones 3: a set of real numbers between two numbers either including or excluding one or both of them 4; one of a series of fast-paced runs interspersed with jogging for training (as of a runner) — in-ter-val-lic \in-tor-va-li\(\lambda\) add intervale \(\cdot\) in-tor-val, \(\lambda\) in-ter-val-lic \(\lambda\) in-ter-val-lic \(\lambda\) in-terval \(\lambda\) intervale. \(\lambda\) in-ter-val, \(\lambda\) in-tervale intervally (1647) chiefly NewEng: BOTTOMLAND in-ter-valnome-eter \(\lambda\) in-ter-val-lim-otor \(\lambda\) repeares a control (as for a camera shutter) at regular intervals in-ter-vene \(\lambda\) in-ter-vene \(\lambda\) in-ter-vene \(\lambda\) in-ter-vene \(\lambda\) come between points of time or events 2: to enter or appears an irrelevant or extraneous feature or circumstance 3: to come in or between by way of hindrance or modification \(\lambda\) come a third party to a legal proceeding begun by others for the protection of an alleged interest b: to interfere usu: by force or threat of force in another nation's internal affairs esp: to compel or prevent an action or to maintain or after a condition \(\sigma\) see interpose — in-ter-ven-tion

maintain or after a condition syn see INTERPOSE in terven-tion Aveit(0-shan) n had been seen and not intervener A-ve-nary noty or in-tervener A-ve-nary n (1621) one who intervenes; esp : one who intervenes as a third party in a least proceed from legal proceeding

legal proceeding here vention-ism \-'ven(t)-sho-ni-zom\ n (1923): the theory or practice of intervening; specif: governmental interference in economic affairs at home or in political affairs of another country—in-ter-vention-ist \-'ven(t)-sho-nist\ n or adj here vertebral disk \in-tor-'ver-to-bal-'. (/)vor-'tō\ n (ca. 1860) any of the tough elastic disks that are interposed between the centra of adjoining vertebrae and that consist of an outer fibrous ring enclosing an inner pulpy nucleus

of adjoining vertebrae and that consist of an outer fibrous ring enclosing an inner pulpy nucleus [Interview Vin-tor-vyily n [MF entrevue, fr. (s) entrevior to see one another, meet, fr. entre\ inter\ + woir to see — more at VIEW] (1514) 1 a formal consultation usu. to evaluate qualifications (as of a prospective student or employee\) 2 a : a meeting at which information is obtained (as by a reporter, television commentator, or pollster) from a person b\( : a report or reproduction of information so obtained 3 interviewe — interview wb — interviewe er n letry item (1, vyii) \( = v \), vi\( \) adv or ad\( = v \) [LL] (1837) : between lying persons \( ( \) (inter\ vivos\) (inter\ vivos\ vivos\) (inter\ vivos\ vivos\) (inter\ vivos\ vivos

interweave (inter-wev) vb wove \'wov\ also -weaved; wo-ven \'wo'\ also -weaved; wo-ven \'wo'\ also -weaved; -weav-ing v (1598) 'l'; to weave together 2: to mix or blend together (interweaving his own insights ... with letters and memoirs —Phoebe Adams) ~ w: INTERTWINE, INTERMIN-

in-ter-weave \'in-tər-wev\ n — in-ter-wo-yen \,in-tər-'wö-

in-tes-ta-cy \in-tes-to-se\ n (1767): the quality or state of being or dying intestate

dying intestate

'in-tes-tate \in-'tes-tät, -tot\ adj [ME, fr. L intestatus, fr. in + testatus
testate] (14c) 1: having made no valid will \(\langle \text{died} \simple \gamma\) 2: not disposed of by will \(\langle \text{ar} \simple \text{state}\) 3: one who dies intestate
in-tes-ti-nal \(\text{in-'tes-to-n'l, -'tes(t)-nol, -'te-s'n-ol, Brit often in-()-tes-'tin'l\' adj \(\text{(15c)}\) 1: affecting for occurring in the intestine; also: living in
the intestine 2: of, relating to, or being the intestine - In-tes-ti-nal\(\text{vadv}\)

intestinal fortitude n [cuphemism for guts] (ca. 1937) : COURAGE,

STAMINA
'in-tes-tine \in-tes-ton\ adj [ME, fr. MF or L; MF intestin, fr. L intestlinus, fr. intus within — more at ENT-J (15c): INTERNAL; specif: of or
relating to the internal affairs of a state or country (~ war)
'intestine n [ME, fr. MF intestin, fr. L intestinum, fr. neut, of intestinus]
(15c): the tubular part of the alimentary canal that extends from the

relating to the internal affairs of a state or country (~ war)

\*Intestine n [ME, fr. MF intestin, fr. L. intestinum, fr. neut. of intestinus]

(15c): the tubular part of the alimentary canal that extends from the stomach to the anus

(1sc): the tubular part of the alimentary canal that extends from the stomach to the anus

(1st): the tubular part of the alimentary canal that extends from the stomach to the anus

(1st): the tubular part of the alimentary canal that extends from the stomach to the anus

(1st): the tubular part of the alimentary canal that extends from the stomach to find in the stomach that it is the stomach that it is the stomach consisting usu. of an endothelial layer backed by connective tissue and elastic tissue—in-ti-mal \mall \mall adj

in-ti-macy \in-to-mo-se\ n, pl-cles (1641) 1; the state of being intimate: PAMILIARITY 2; something of a personal or private nature

\*in-ti-mace \in-ti-mo-mo-se\ n, pl-cles (1641) 1; the state of being intimate: PAMILIARITY 2; something of a personal or private nature:

\*in-ti-mace \in-ti-mo-mo-se\ n, pl-cles (1641) 1; the state of being intimate: PAMILIARITY 2; something of a personal or private nature:

\*in-ti-mace \in-ti-mo-mo-se\ n, pl-cles (1641) 1; the state of being intimate to put in, announce, fr. L intimus innermost, superlivof (assumed) OL interus inward — more at internost; allow (1522) 1; to make known esp. publicly or formally: ANNOUNCE 2; to communicate delicately and indirectly: HINT \*\*sym\* see SUGGEST — in-ti-mate-en n-in-ti-mate \in-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-ti-mo-

in-tim-i-da-to-ry \-'ti-mə-də-tör-ë, -tor-\ adj (ca. 1846) : tending to

intimidate in-tinction \in-tin(k)-shan\ n [LL intinction-, intinctio baptism, fr. L intingere to dip in, fr. in- + tingere to dip, moisten — more at TINGE] (1872): the administration of the sacrament of Communion by dipping the bread in the wine and giving both together to the communi-

\a\ abut \a\ kitten, F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mar \au\ out \ch\ chin \c\ bet \e\c\easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job \n\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \u\ loot \u\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \a, k, ", ce, ce, ue, ue, ve, \ see Guide to Pronunciation

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